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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 13TH MARCH.

IN ADDRESSING the students of the General Assembly's Institution at its last annual exhibition the Venerable Archdeacon Baly instituted a comparison between the cost of the Presidency College and that of the Missionary Colleges. He said that "while the Presidency College taught 336 students at a cost of Rs. 59,339 to the Government, and of Rs. 47,090 to the students themselves or their parents, this Institution taught 361 student at a cost of Rs. 4,200 to the Government, and of Rs.27,000 to the students or their parents; that is, at an annual expenditure less by Rs. 75,000 than that of the Presidency College, although there is no inferiority in the work done." The Archdeacon did not wait to examine the facts he stated." He did not pause to consider why the Presidency College is more expensive than the Missionary Colleges. He is doubtless aware that the Missionaries, who come out to this country for the sake of proselytism, are naturally content with subsistence allowances, which cannot be expected of those who are not seized with religious enthusiasm, and that the Presidency College provides a machinery for scientific education, which the Missionary Colleges do not possess. It is observable that the Metropolitan Institution teaches 330 students in the College Department without any charge to Government, and at an annual cost of a little more than Rs. 13,000. Would the Archdeacon recommend the abolition of the General Assembly's Institution on the ground that its expenses are about 150 per cent more than those of the Metropolitan Institution! Then the work done by the Missionary Colleges can not certainly be compared with that turned out by the Presidency College, as the results of the University Examinations shew. Of course Mr. Hastie has been successful beyond measure, but can his compeers in the other Missionary Colleges lay claim to similar brilliant results?

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE has an excellent article on the question of the right of appeal against acquittal raised in the Governor General's Council on the motion of Maharaja Jotindra Mohun Tagore. We will make a few extracts from it. Our contemporary says:

> It seems to us that the speeches of Mr. Whitley Stokes and some of his colleagues, at the Viceregal Legislative Council last Friday, were a remarkable illustration of the folly of attempting to prove too much.
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> The hon'ble Maharajah professed to be animated by a desire to bring the Indian Penal Code into harmony with those generally adopted by the civilised nations of the world. His object we believe to be an admirable one, and though we are far from forgetting the peculiar circumstances affecting the administration of justice in India, we should be sorry to think that he will be discouraged by the rejection of his motion last Friday. His general arguments we take to be unexceptionable, and save only for the peculiarities to which we have just adverted, there ought to be no opposition to his views. In those very exceptional circumstances, however, may be found sufficient justification for rejecting his motion at the present moment; and that being so, we regret that Mr. Whitley Stokes, Mr. Crosthwaite, and Mr. Reynolds should, in their anxiety to justify the provision, have brought forward arguments altogether erroneous and untenable, and have cited cases which by no conceivable legal ingenuity can be made to bear the construction they sought to place upon them. The Maharajah based his objection to the obnoxious provision mainly on the fact that the power thus conferred on the Government was unknown to the Penal codes of every civilised nation. This statement, sweeping though it may seem, we believe to be quite within the truth; and it was with surprise, therefore, that we found Mr. Whitley Stokes endeavouring by means of trivial citations from petty sessions procedure (which, be it said, are altogether at variance with his contention) to prove that any such power is recognised by the Constitution of England.

But this is Mr. Whitley Stokes' manner. He seeks to throw the dust of his learning into the eyes of unsophisticated men. The writer holds that England endures much hardship and odium for want of some sort of criminal appeal, and that "it is a refinement of cruelty for Mr. Whitley Stokes to stand up at Calcutta and try to prove that there exists in England a power in the Government to appeal against acquittal." Strange to say that Mr. Evans, the only legal gentleman in the Council, did not expose the legal fiction of the Law Member.

IN THE SAME ARTICLE our contemporary exposes the fallacies of the arguments of some of the speakers. Thus about Mr. Reynolds:

> What would a liberal minded jurist think for example, of the statement of Mr. Reynolds that there was "as much failure of justice when a person was acquitted who ought to have been convicted, as in the case where a person was convicted who ought to have been acquitted?" This we confess, took our breath away. It is, we always were taught, one of the great maxims of the law that it is better ninety-nine guilty persons should escape than that one innocent person should be convicted. If this dictum be worth anything—and we affirm that it is yet one of the corner-stones of civilised law—it is, as a mathematical problem, just ninety-nine times less a failure of justice for a guilty person to escape than for an innocent man to be hanged. Law, in the hands of lawyers, may become something after the manner of that law which Montesquieu speaks of as being "a science which teaches princes how to violate justice without injuring their interests.

Next about Mr. Whitley Stokes:

> Nothing, could be more misleading than Mr. Whitley Stokes's attempt to prove that any thing in the nature of appeals from acquittal exists in English petty-sessional proceedure. Points of law may always be carried to the court above, not by the Government only, but by the party aggrieved. It is ridiculous to suppose, however, that an appeal from, say, the refusal of a police magistrate to issue a summons against brawlers, as happened in the case of the Kenealy rioters at North Shields, afford the faintest justification for the construction placed upon such cases by Mr. Whitley Stokes.

And lastly about Mr. Crosthwaite:

> The statement of Mr. Crosthwaite that the demand in England for a court of criminal appeal implies an appeal on both sides is quite erroneous. It may seem to a theoretical jurist that an appeal on the one side is as reasonable as that on the other. But universal experience has long since shown that it is very much—popularly said to be ninety-nine times—less so. Crime is a misfortune, and its repression a necessity. But the repression of crime is not the only thing to be considered. The rights and liberties of the many innocent persons must not be entirely sacrificed to the detection of a few criminals; and the preservation of these blessings require that when an accused is freed from guilt by a jury of his peers, their finding must not be impeached. We quite admit the objections of the Viceroy to the opportuneness of Maharaja Jotindra Mohun Tagore's motion, but we must remind the Government that the power they possess is quite exceptional, and should not be retained a day longer than is absolutely necessary.

We heartily concur.

MR. GRANT DUFF, in a speech at Coimbatore the other day, alluded to the work of the local weavers, and spoke of the growing taste for Indian art manufactures, which is evident in Europe. He advised them to hold to purely Indian patterns, to reject the use of aniline dyes as they would be a pestilence, and to adopt the European practice of "small profit and quick returns." All this reads well enough on paper, but can hand labour compete with machine work? It is because it cannot, the Indian weavers have been ruined.

IN REVIEWING the Financial Statement the *Bombay Gazette* remarks:

> A Budget which shows a surplus of £285,000 after large remissions of taxation cannot fail to give satisfaction but that this surplus should be used to throw off all import duties will give gratification only to those who agree with Lord Lytton that India should be Governed, not in the interests of her own people, but in the supposed interests of England. And the sacrifice of Indian to English interests is not deprecated by one, but by all classes both Europeans and natives. It must be remembered that the question was not one of free trade or protection; even Sir John Strachey in his book lately published declares "no protection remains for the special benefit of goods now produced in India." The taxation of imports for revenue is recognised in England, where Indian tea, coffee and tobacco are heavily taxed, the first to an amount equal to 50 per cent. of its value. The tax on imports furthermore is one specially suited to India where direct taxation is opposed to the feelings and the prejudices of the people. Still further it is only in this way that the inhabitants of Native States are made to contribute their mite towards the expenses of a Government which guarantees their life and property.
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> One of the first duties of a civilized Government is to see that the revenue is fairly contributed by all classes of the community, and no Government can claim to administer its affairs in a statesman-like manner when a large surplus is made use of to give up revenue collected without inconvenience, and the payment of which is not felt by the people while a most obnoxious because partial method of taxation is retained—a tax which falls on one small class, which causes infinite annoyance and which yields but a trifle toward the public revenue. Lord Ripon's Government will make political capital in Manchester by this move, but they will be remembered in India along with Lord Lytton's Government, as one which though more of English political interests than of the interests of the people entrusted to their care.

TUESDAY, 14TH MARCH.

MR. MONOMOHUN GHOSE invited last night a select company of educated and leading native gentlemen of this city to an evening party at his house in honor of Mr. Telang, the Bombay representative on the Education Commission. The gathering was pleasant, and we thank Mr. Ghose for thus doing honor to a brother from Bombay to whom honor is eminently due.

THE *Madras Government Gazette* contains the following notification:—Great and widespread inconvenience is caused alike to the government and to individuals by officers returning unexpectedly to India before the expiration of their leave. The attention of all concerned is, therefore drawn to Rule 7, Section 162, of the Civil Leave Code, which precludes any officer from resuming office without special authority if he returns more than fourteen days before the end of furlough or special leave.

IT IS STATED that Sirdar Mahomed Afzul Khan, C.S.I., who has been appointed Agent of the British Government at Cabul, will proceed very shortly to Peshawur, there to make all necessary arrangements for his journey into Afghanistan. His establishment will be exactly similar to that of our agent at Cabul during Shere Ali's reign. The Ameer will send an escort to conduct the agent to his capital. The Khyber, however, is reported quite safe for kafilas, in spite of some roving bands of the ZukhaKheyl Afridis having threatened some points of the road.

THE BOMBAY MISSIONARIES wanted to be represented in the Education Commission. The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, writes in reply:

> In forming the Commission of Education, the importance and influence of the missionary body were not overlooked, but the scheme on which the Commission was composed did not contemplate the representation of different geographical divisions of the country, so much as representation of the various interests in, and views on, education, and it was considered that two members could sufficiently represent the views and interests of the missionary communities throughout India. It must not, therefore, be supposed that the gentlemen nominated are to represent Bengal and Madras Missionary Societies exclusively. They are intended to act on behalf of their colleagues throughout India. To enable them to do this effectively, it will be necessary that their personal knowledge and experience should be supplemented by evidence obtained from quarters of the country which they are not themselves acquainted with, and for this reason Lord Ripon hopes that your body in Bombay will respond cordially to the invitation to send witnesses to convey your views to the Commission.

The Viceroy's decision is quite right.

THE FOLLOWING *bon-mot* of Count von Moltke is quoted, in reference to what has been written in connection with the proposed Channel tunnel concerning the danger of an invasion of England:—"I have five different plans for invading England, but I have not yet been able to discover one for getting out of it." Suppose some one adds, once being in England it may not be necessary to come out of it.

AN ANIMATED debate took place in the United States House of Representatives with reference to the case of the American citizen O'Connor, who is imprisoned in Ireland as a suspect. The resolution was recommitted, and the President was requested to demand from the British Government that O'Connor should be either promptly brought to trial or released.

WEDNESDAY, 15TH MARCH.

AN INFLUENTIAL meeting was held at the Mansion House under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, to consider the best means of encouraging British woolen industries. It was stated that British wool now sold for £6,000,000 less than ten or fifteen years ago, and this was owing to a change of fashion.

MR. BRADLAUGH lately addressed his constituents at Northampton. The duty of the constituency, he said, was clear. As Middlesex did in the case of Wilkes, they ought to petition for the rights of electors. As for himself, break he might, but bend he never would. A resolution approving of Mr. Bradlaugh's conduct was unanimously passed.

A LARGE number of Jewish refugees from Russia—about two hundred and fifty men and women of the agricultural and artisan class, with ninety-five children and infants—arrived in Liverpool the other day, on their way to America. They narratd

pitiable stories of the cruelties and sufferings they have endured. Why do not the civilized powers of Europe now come forward in the cause of humanity? If the atrocities had been committed in a Native State of India, the fiat would have immediately gone forth—ANNEX ! !

JOHNSON AND Clowes, the Staffordshire farmers who were recently released from prison, have received each a draft for £500 from the Home Office as compensation for the sufferings they have undergone through their wrongful conviction. Do not these and other cases shew the necessity of an appeal in criminal cases in England?

A MEETING of the Royal Geographical Society was held last month at the University of London, Burlington-gardens. Sir Richard Temple G.C.S.I., C.I.E., lectured on "The Geography of the Birth-place and Cradle of the Mahratta Power in Western India." The activity of Sir Richard Temple is wonderful.

THE PARIS CIVIL TRIBUNAL lately gave judgment on the question of a novelist's right to use the names of real personages. The Court held that the Duverdy of M. Zola's tale of "Pot Bouille," now running in the *Gaulois*, was capable of bringing a Paris Judge named Duverdy into odium or ridicule; that this was as actionable in a novel as in a play; and that though the defendant had disclaimed any knowledge of the plaintiffs existence, his Appellate Judge at Paris might be identified by a reader with the advocate in that Court. It accordingly ordered that within a week the name Duverdy should disappear from the novel.

THURSDAY, 16TH MARCH.

WE ACKNOWLEDGED last week the receipt of a communication describing the sensation created in the neighbourhood of Hooghly on account of the site selected for the railway bridge over the river between Hooghly and Nyehatty. The writer dwells at length on the inconveniences and hardships likely to result from the appropriation of the land on both sides of the river now forming a part of the Emambara property, and refers to the probable desecration of the late Mahomed Mohsin's family grave-yard. He does not overlook the interests of the people of the neighbourhood at large and says many good things in their behalf. We would advise the Emambara officers to represent the matter to Government.

THE FOLLOWING is the further account of the proceedings of the Nuddea Fever Commission supplied to us by our Gossain Durgapur correspondent:

The work of the commission in the Choadanga Sub-Division was comparatively more thorough. They performed extensive journeys and visited several places. From Ramnagar Railway station they proceeded to Titudeha the eastern extremity of the district, to observe the course and direction of the Moheswar river. This stream is a branch of the Matabhanga and it flows past the villages of Ramnagar, Destu, Sreekole Barasholo, Ukto, and several others. It has completely silted up at its source below Ramnagar and is now overgrown with rank vegetation, moss, and weeds. The Bheels hitherto fed by these stream have also proved noxious. The commission, I hear, propose to reopen this stream and connect it with the Bheels by means of canals. That will certainly be a decided improvement. Their enquiries, however, have failed to account for the high death rate at Chondangah and Alookdia which is 750 and 600 up to date. The situation of these villages is nothing different from that of those on the Maheshwar mentioned above. At Titudoha which is the centre of the malaria out of 1300 inhabitants only two were not affected. The deaths were, however, not many. Popular opinion ascribes the prevalence of fever to the cessation of the floods, which by periodically scouring the country of all impurities promoted sanitation. On their journeys to Alumdanga and Poradah, the commission were accompanied by the district magistrate and to other places of the district by the Sub-divisional officer of Choadangah. Dr. Mookerjee a retired Civil medical officer bore their company at Alumdangah.

A CORRESPONDENT at Katmandoo in Nepal informs us that a young Brahmin apparently very respectably connected, about 25 years old, is now on a visit to that place as a Brahmachari or Hindu religious mendicant. He is an educated gentleman believed to have been brought up at the Presidency College, well read in the literature and the sciences of the West. Besides English, he understands Latin and French. He left home four years ago and has assumed the guise of a Fakir for about a year. He is of middle size, fair complexion, and has crisp hair, large eyes, a mole on the left heart and some on the back. He is believed to be a native of the Nuddea district.

WITH REFERENCE to the petition of the inhabitant of some villages of the Burdwan district affected by the breach in the Jankully embankment the District Collector, we are requested to state, has informed the petitioners that the breach is in an abandoned embankment, and should be repaired by the zemindars concerned by contributing the estimated cost, of Rs. 4,710.

FRIDAY, 17TH MARCH

A DWARBASSINI CORRESPONDENT complains bitterly of the policy of Government regarding charitable dispensaries in Bengal. Dwarbassini and the villages within seven miles of it are densely peopled by an agricultural community. They are all more or less afflicted by the malarious fever and their only resource for medical aid was the charitable dispensary. This dispensary was opened in 1856, and Babu Joykissen Mookerjea guaranteed a monthly subscription of Rs. 40. The Government paid the salary of a native doctor, and also supplied Europe medicines and surgical instruments. In 1874 they reduced the money contribution to Rs. 15. In 1881 the supply of medicines was withdrawn, but the money contribution was continued, and now the Surgeon General proposes to stop the small pecuniary contribution. This is really scandalous.

WE ARE REQUESTED by a correspondent to mention that a public meeting was held at Aligurh on the 12th instant under the presidency of Golam Hossein Khan, Deputy Megistrate to vote an address of sympathy and congratulation, to Her Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress on her recent providential escape from the wicked attempt made on her life.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the prospectus of a new Bengali periodical to be called the *Punchanun*. We wish it success.

A CONTEMPORARY says that in the whole course of his long life only three or four effusions in prose by Mr. Tennyson have found their way into the newspapers.

THE FOLLOWING account of the Barings, which we glean from a Society journal of England, will interest the reader;

The Barings have been among the most famous of English bankers. They are of German stock. There is a kind of ecclesiastical flavour about them. Their English founder was a Bremen Pastor, who settled in this country. His Grandson married the neice of an English Archbishop. One of his descendants became Bishop of Durham. The money was originally made in the rich, profitable clothing business in the West of England. Going into the old-fashioned church of the pleasant Devonshire town of Ashburton one day, we were greatly interested by the Baring monuments. Ashburton gave a title in the peerage to the chief of the house of Baring. It has been a rule in the house that when any one of them has got a title, he goes out of the business. Sir. Francis Baring the first great banker, who dying in 1810, left a fortune of two millions, had three sons—Thomas, Alexander and Henry, Thomas, succeeding to the baronetcy, gave up the business, Henry had rather a romantic reputation as lucy gambler, "Alexander the Great" sustained and extended the fortunes of the house. He went to America and there the richest banker in England married the daughter of the richest citizen of the United States. One of his gigantic transactions possesses a historical importance. After the conclusion of the great European war he paid down a sum of £1,100,000, by which France was freed from the occupation of Russian, Austrian, and German armies. "There are six great Powers in Europe," said the Duc de Richelie—"England, France, Russia, Austria, Prussia, and Baring Brothers." In 1875 he was made Lord Aashburton. Two of his sons held the business. The head of the firm Thomas Baring, became Chancellor of the Exchequer in Lord Melbourne's Ministry, and another member Lord Northbrook, has been Governor General of India.

WE ARE SORRY to record the death of Dr. John Muir. He was a profound Sanskrit scholar, and a warm friend of India. He gave a handsome donation in founding the chair of Comparative Philology in the University of Edinburgh.

THE LAHORE TRIBUNE has the following:

Abraham Coxe, who had murdered a native and half murdered another, was convicted on the 5th instant by a majority of the jury of 8 to 1 under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to penal servitude for life. It was a clear case of murder, and yet Coxe was not sentenced to be hanged. We are against hanging *in toto*; yet we think it our duty to protest against such partial administration of the law. The man would surely have been hanged, had he been a Native.

We say *ditto*.

THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY authorities have made the following concessions to travellers on their line:

The East Indian Railway authorities have lately sanctioned the following concessions to travellers over their line. Return Tickets will in future be issued to first and second class passengers, for distances over 130 miles, at a fare and-a-half, available for return within four months from date of issue. Ordinary return, or double journey tickets, will be issued to first, second, and intermediate class passengers, at a fare and one-third available for return up to midnight of the sixth day, after the date of issue. No refunds will be granted on the unused halves of the tickets referred to. Through return tickets will be issued at all the principal stations on the East Indian, Patna and Gya, Tirhut State, Nalhati State, Rajputana-Malwa, Great Indian Peninsula, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railways, available for four months, to first and second class passengers, and for two months only over the Sind, Punjab and Delhi, Indus Valley, Candahar State, Punjab Northern State, Madras and Nizam's State Railways.

SATURDAY, 18TH MARCH.

THERE WERE 200 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 11th March, of which 18 were from cholera, none from small-pox, 21 from fevers, 3 from accidents, 24 from pthisis and asthma, 16 from tetanus and the rest from other causes, seven children were still-born, 44 died between the ages of 15 days and under and above 15 days and under one year. Thirty persons died at the age of 60 and upwards. Among non-Asiatic Christians the deaths were 90. The daily average of deaths was 28·5.

WE LEARN from a correspondent that there was an earthquake at Ruia in the Chittagong Hill Tracts on the 6th instant at 6-50 P. M. Although there was only one shock lasting about a minute, it gave a violent jerk to all the houses.

THE FOLLOWING is from a correspondent at Puri:

The English barque "Dexterous" bound for Gopalpore from Madras has become a total wreck on the Puri sands. She met with foul weather and had lost her rudder. She sailed towards the road in spite of the warning the captain received of the risk he was running, but he could not help himself. The vessel was a-ground and remained two days before she was wrecked. If Puri had been a telegraph station the captain or some Government officer might have wired to the owners to send up a steamer to her rescue.

The death of Babu Khetter Mohun Mookerjee, Registration Deputy Collector of Cuttack has created a sensation all over Orissa. The Babu was very much respected and loved. He had rheumatic fever and the immediate cause of his death was a surgical operation which the patient in his then condition of health was not able to bear. The natives of Orissa have strong prejudice against European medical treatment and this unfortunate accident has strengthened that prejudice.

There is a large gathering of pilgrims at Puri on the occasion of the *Dole Jatra* festival and cholera has broken out among them. Most of the pilgrims are from the Allahabad Kumbhu Mela. It is a pity that several of the pilgrims who had at considerable expense and trouble visited Puri on pilgrimage have been obliged to return home disappointed without having a sight of the sacred images. The Rani of Puri having control over the temple, its business is sadly mismanaged. She is a Purdanushin lady and the *Pandas* and others have their own way. You will be glad to learn that the Government of Bengal has sanctioned Rs. 30,000 for repairs to the temple of Canarac with a view to preserve one of the most important Archæological works in Orissa.

The Commissioner of the Division Mr. Smith presided at the distribution of prizes to the pupils of a girls school at Balasore. This school is maintained chiefly through the agency of Kumar Boicuntonath Dey, who takes great interest in the cause of female education, and in this respect Balasore is ahead of Puri and Cuttack.

WE ARE SORRY to record the death of the *Indian Herald* of Allahabad. It was conducted with great ability and spirit, but it has not proved a financial success.

IN REPLYING to a native address at Salem, Mr. Grant Duff is reported to have said:

"The poor classes, I am happy to think, will be much relieved by the diminution in the taxation on salt, and all classes will benefit by the abolition of customs duties by Major Bring's epoch-making budget, which puts India in one important respect in a more favourable and honourable position than any other country, not excepting the United Kingdom. It was impossible to exaggerate the advantages of this step, which will make the Viceroyalty of Lord Ripon memorable for ages."

This is the fist time a subordinate Governor has taken to bespatter the Governor-General of India with praise. It is simply a matter of taste.

ON LAST Thursday was held the last meeting of the Calcutta Session of the Vice-regal Legislative Council. Among other Bills the Small Cause Court Bill was passed with the amendments which we have already noticed. The Council was adjourned *sine die*.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, March 13th.—The Navy estimates amount to £10,500,000, showing a decrease of £221,000 as compared with last year. Two additional Junior Lords of the Admiralty have been appointed, rear Admiral Brandreth for naval construction, and Mr. George Rendle for armament. Advices from state Natal that the Orange Free State Volksraad has adopted a resolution forbidding President Brand to accept the cross of St. Michael and St. George conferred upon him by the British Government.

14.—Advices from Central America state that an earthquake, causing great destruction and loss of life, has occurred in Costa Rica, destroying four towns. At Olajuera alone several thousands perished. In the House of Commons last night, Mr, Childers in moving the army estimates, said that although there were still a considerable number of youngsters amongst the recruits their character, physique and intelligence were improving. The results of the improved position of the non-commissioned officers were very satisfactory. The army reserves now numbered 35.121 men. The scheme for the reorganization of the Cavalry would, he said, be postponed until next year. The artillery reorganisation scheme divides the Home artillery into eleven fixed depots at or near the coast. The field and garrison batteries will be divided into groups; the Militia Artillery becomes Royal Artillery and will be the junior brigade of the Artillery District.

In the House of Lords a debate took place relating to the charter granted to th Borneo Company. Lord Granville defended the policy of Government, which was in accordance with precedents and advantageous to the British interests.

The Queen has sent a letter to Sir Vernon Harcourt in which her Majesty says how deeply she is touched at the enthusiastic outburst of loyalty, affection and devotion on her recent escape from the assassination, and expresses her heartiest thanks to the highest and humblest of her subjects. Her Majesty concludes her letter with the assurance that she will continue her unceasing efforts to uphold the honour and glory of her dear country, and the prosperity and happiness of her people.

14—The Queen has arrived at Cherbourg *enroute* to Mentone.

A Russo-Persian treaty was signed on the 21st December last. It gives the delimitation of the new Russian frontier as follows:—After following the River Attrek to Chat, the line of frontier proceeds to Khojek Kala on the River Sumbar, giving Karikala to Russia; thence along the hills, passing seven miles south of Askabad to Babadompz(?), situated about

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20 miles east of Gavers. The treaty stipulates that Persia shall evacuate the district of Zermat-Kilkilit, Russia on her part engaging not to erect forts therein. Both parties mutually agree to prevent the sale of arms to the Turcomans The treaty to be ratified within four months.

16.—In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Findlater introduced a bill for amending the Land Act. After a protracted discussion the House agreed to a ministerial motion for an adjournment of the debate, Mr. Forster admitting that revision was necessary if the block in the Courts continues. Later advices from Costa Rica state that the accounts of the earthquake are greatly exaggerated.

In consequence of an urgent appeal by Mr. Brand, President of the Orange Free State, the Volksraad has adopted a resolution permitting his acceptance of the Cross of St. Michael and George. The report on the commitee of inquiry into the British cavalry organazation has been issued. It recommends the Brigading of the Cavalry in Regiments of three without increasing the aggregate numbers, also discontinuance of the exemption from Indian service of certain Regiments and the lowering by one inch of the maximum height of the heavy dragoon. The report strongly urges the retention of the existing regimental nomenclature.

17.—Advices have been received that Her Majesty has safely arrived at Mentone. Mr. Foster, replying to question in the House of Commons said that an arrangement has been made to allow the suspects an additional two hours daily recreation and intercourse with their friends. The President of the Northampton Radical Association will apply to the Court of Queen's Bench for a mandamus to compel Mr. Bradlaugh to perform his parliamentary duties.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:—1. Report on the River-borne Trade of the Province of Assam for the year 1880-81. 2. A Manual of Indian Timbers by J. S. Gamble M. A. F. L. S. Officiating Conservator of Forests in Bengal. 3. Records of the Geological Survey of India Vol. XV. Part I. 1882. 4. Seventeenth Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, 1880, with Appendices &c. 5. An Illustrated Historical Album of the Rajas and Talukdars of Oudh, compiled and illustrated by Darogah Haji Abbas Ali. 6. The Printing Times and Lithographer, London, Vol. XIII. No. 140, old series. 7. The 11th Annual Report of the National Indian Association for 1881. 8. Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal for December 1881. 9. Biographical Sketch of the First Indigo Planter in India, the late Louis Bonnaud. By H. James Rainey. 10. The Calcutta Journal of Medicine for February 1882. 11. The Saddarshana Chintanika or Studies in Indian Philosophy Vol. V. No. 12. 12. The Hindu Reformer and Politician—a monthly Magazine, for February 1882. 13. Parijata—a Bengali monthly Vol. I. No. I. 14. The Christian Woman—a Bengali monthly Vol. 1. No. I. 15. Roga parichya, by Saratchunder Raya. 16. Acharya, Vol. I. No. 6. 17. Algebraical Exercises with Solutions, by Sarut Chundra Mukerjee, M. A., B. L. 18. John Dickenson & Co.'s Monthly Price List of Printing papers, cards, envelopes, types, &c. 19. Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of British India, January 1882, No. 10. 20. Address of His Excellency the Chancellor of the University.

WE HAVE received the following from a correspondent at Jonye in the Serampore sub-division of the Hooghly District:

The 15th of March will be ever remembered by the inhabitants of this place for the special attention shown to it by the Commissioner of the Division and the District Magistrate of Hooghly by their honoring it with a visit. On that day Mr. Beames the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division accompanied by the Collector Magistrate of Hooghly and the Sub-Divisional officer of Serampore came to this place on an official inspection. From the railway station they took boat in the canal of the late Dancoony Bil and on their journey inspected the sluice gate at Bonderbil. To make the canal navigable throughout the length the Commissioner suggested the removal of the gate to a place near the entrance of the Baly Khal. At Bonderbil the officials were received by Babu Nundlal Mookorjea Babu Brojender Nath Mukerjee and Babu Jadunath Banerjee, whither they had repaired for that purpose. After inspecting the Jonye Training School with the working of which they seem to be pleased the party stopped at the house of Babu Unuroop Chunder Mookerjee, who had made special arrangements for their reception and entertainment. Here was held a sort of durbar attended by the residents of about 20 villages. Pundit Woomanath Nyaratna read an address of welcome in Sanskrit which pleased Mr. Beames who understood it. Among the subjects brought forward to the notice of the representatives of Government there present was the project of a Railway from Howrah to Selimabad traversing the Hooghly district. It appeared from the Commissioner's remarks that he had supported the petition of the projectors in forwarding the same to Government. The host Babu Unuroop Chunder entertained the august visitors with a luncheon. The party next proceeded to the house of Babu Chunder Kant Mookerjee where the President of the Committee of Guardians presented the Commissioner an address of welcome. This committee it may be here added, has been formed under the direction of Mr. Carstairs, the sub-divisional officer of Serampore and it does the work of a Municipality as Jonye is not a Municipal town. The Commissioner's reply which occupied half an hour in delivering embraced topics of local and general interest. The address and the reply will be sent hereafter. The Commissioner and party seemed to be favorably impressed with the scenes and events of the visit and they expressed their great satisfaction at the reception accorded to them. Much credit is due to Babu Unuroop Chunder Mookerjee who was chiefly instrumental in bringing about this official visit.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.
(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)
(SESSION 1882.)

LECTURE by the Very Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., on Thursday, the 23rd Inst., at 7 P. M.
Subject: Spectroscope and Spectrum Analysis.

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Friday, the 24th Inst., at 7 P. M.
Subject: Different Kinds of Thermometers.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F.C.S., F.I.C., on Saturday, the 25th Inst., at 3 P. M.
Subject: Nitrogen and Atmospheric Air.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, MARCH, 20, 1882.

THE CHANCELLOR'S ADDRESS.

THE Viceroy's Address at the last convocation of the Calcutta University was worthy of the seat of learning where it was delivered and of the exalted position which His Excellency occupies. It was full of thoughts that breathe and words that burn. It was, however, evidently intended more as an exposition of the educational policy of Government than as an academic address. It forms a supplement to the Resolution constituting the Education Commission. Like all public utterances of Lord Ripon it is marked with great earnestness of purpose. It breathes a lofty and national spirit. After pointing out that the University is not a place of study but an examining body, His Lordship went on to say, "we have now in India, as the result of the spread of Middle and Higher Instruction, an educated class increasing in numbers from year to year, but still a mere handful when compared with the great mass of the people, for whom the means even of the most rudimentary instruction are very limited, and of whom a large proportion are not brought within the civilizing influence of the school at all. This does not seem to me to be a healthy state of things. It is not desirable in any country to have a small highly educated class brought into contact with a large uneducated, mass; what is wanted is that instruction should be more equally distributed, that the artizans and peasants of the land should have brought within their reach such opportunities for the cultivation of their faculties as may be possible under the circumstances of their condition, and that there should be no sharp line drawn between the educated few and the ignorant and untrained many." Nothing, we submit, could be more desirable than to leaven the whole community with high and liberal education, but unfortunately circumstances will differentiate intellectual development in every country. The number of highly educated men even in most advanced countries is limited compared with the imperfectly educated mass. The bulk of the population have not the necessary means, leisure, and stimulus for high education, and there is consequently a sharp line between the highly educated few and the imperfectly educated many. Be that as it may, there can be no difference of opinion as to the desirableness of giving every encouragement to the extension of primary education. But His Excellency said, "we are met at the very outset by a difficulty of a formidable kind. To establish a real and effective system of general Primary Education requires a very large expenditure. Where are the funds to come from?" Our answer is—the salt tax! This tax is contributed by the masses, and if the amount remitted had been retained and made applicable to their education, a very legitimate object, there would have been available no less a sum than £1,400,000. And with this sum the Government could have flooded the country with schools of every description. But it is rather hard that the Government should sacrifice this revenue, and then say—"our financial resources are limited." With this splendid revenue at its disposal the Government could have given gratuitous education to the masses without in the slightest degree starving high education. And the *quid pro quo* which the masses would have received would have been much greater than the infinitessimal relief per head afforded by the reduction of the salt duty. If the Government is now staggerred by the financial difficulty in the extension of Primary Education, it is a difficulty of its own creation. His Lordship appealed to the patriotism and public spirit of wealthy Indians for the support of high education. Referring to the example of England His Lordship said:

I am not one of those who think that my countrymen possess a monopoly of all the higher qualities and all the virtues of mankind. I decline to believe that the patriotism, the public spirit, the charity, the interest in their poorer neighbours, which have prompted men to these deeds in England have no counterpart in this country. There may have been times when the gentlemen of India did not come forward to aid in such undertakings, because they thought that the Government did not wish them to be active in public affairs and preferred to keep the control of every thing in its own hands; but whatever may have been the case in the past, at all events, such an excuse cannot be urged now.

But in Bengal the same course that Lord Ripon urged in his address is being followed. We shewed last week that out of nine State Colleges in these provinces four are maintained by endowments or private contributions. There is not a single landholder of note in the country, who has not a school of his own or who does not contribute to the support of some school or other. The educated natives have been the missionaries of education. They have been chiefly instrumental in extending education in the Moffussil. So that Bengal is doing what she has been exhorted to do. On the other hand Bengal does not receive adequate support from the State. Bengal yields a total revenue of eighteen crores and three-quarters both imperial and provincial, and the educational expenditure represents 2½ pies per every rupee of revenue and 6 pies per head of a population of sixty-eight millions. So much for State contribution to education in Bengal.

As to the character of education imparted in this country Lord Ripon gave it as his individual opinion that it could not be considered complete inasmuch as it excluded the religious element. We may or may not agree with him on this point, but we cannot agree with those who think that His Excellency compromised his position as the Head of the Government by giving expression to his personal opinion on this point. It is certainly difficult to distinguish the individuality of the Viceroy from his official position, but in this matter His Excellency took particular care to guard himself against being misundestood. Thus His Excellency said:

"The Government of India is required by solemn pledges strictly binding upon it in honour and good faith, to do nothing calculated to interefere directly or indiretly with the religion or the religious feelings of the native population and it is, threfore, impossible for that Government in any of its places of education to attempt to give anything in the nature of religious instruction, or to interfere with that great branch of education at all. *I fully recognise that it is only in this way the British Government in this country can fulfil the engagements into which it has entered, and which form part, so to speak, of the constitutional arrangements of India.*

The italics are ours. It is clear from the above that whatever his individual opinion on the subject, nothing is farther from his thought than to depart from the traditional policy of Government in this matter. The words are so distinct and emphatic that we are not a little surprised to see them misunderstood by our contemporary of the *Civil and Military Gazette*.

Lord Ripon made some excellent remarks on the formation of public opinion in India. His Lordship said:

I do not mean to say that there yet exists in India that general, widespread constraining public opinion which is to be found in European countries, and which, when its voice is clearly heard, is irresistible and unresisted master of Governments and Parliaments. Public opinion here is still to a great extent split up into sections, and represents very often only the views and interests of classes or of coteries; while the great mass of the people, the operatives of towns, and the cultivators of the rural districts, are still unhappily without direct means of making their voices heard; but with all these drawbacks and shortcomings the powers and influence of general public opinion, which is of course in the main native opinion, is obviously extending and advancing with sure and steady step. No prudent Government and no wise statesman would despise or disregard it, while at the same time it has not yet arrived at that condition of solidity and depth which would make it the powerful instrument for warning and enlightening the administration which it is in England and other Western countries.

We gratefully receive this expression of opinion from the Ruler of the land. The attitude which his Lordship has assumed towards the native press and native public bodies is certainly very encouraging. But we hope His Lordship will not be misled by apparent division of opinion among the native community. In England it is party organization which contributes so much to healthy public opinion. If there are sections and coteries in India, they help the rulers of the land the more in gauging the real opinion of the people in public matters; there may be differ-

ence of opinion on particular questions, but there is perfect unity in matters of vital importance to the people. We heartily welcome the educational measures, which his Lordship proposes for the formation of public opinion among the masses of this country. His Lordship remarked:

My experience has also taught me the great difficulty which often exists on the part of Europeans on the one side and natives on the other in understanding each others point of view. What seems a self-evident proposition to the one often appears to be almost incomprehensible to the other; not certainly from want of intelligence, but from entire difference of habits of thought; and yet as we, the men of both races, have to work together for a common end—the good of India and the well being of her people,—it is of the utmost importance that every obstacle which prevents us from entering easily and fairly into each others mode of regarding the many questions with which we have to deal in common should be removed. How then can this be done? How can public opinion be made more intelligent, more wide, more just, and more united, and therefore more powerful and effective? By the spread of solid education alone. By education the writers in the Press, who have in these days so large a share in the formation of public opinion will learn to judge events more wisely, to weigh rumours more accurately, to reason more soundly, and to appreciate more justly the real value of words, while by the same means the public, to whom they speak will become every day less liable to be misled by absurd reports, or carried away by hollow declamation, and more capable of forming their own independent judgment on what concerns their own interests, and impressing it upon those who profess to speak in their name. This is a process which must be gone through in every country before public opinion can obtain that powerful influence on public affairs to which in its full development it is justly entitled and the best mode of hastening the completion of that process is to promote the spread, throughout all classes of the community, of an education calculated to strengthen the mental faculties and to steady the judgment.

We entirely agree. But will the extension of mere elementary education, in itself a necessary and laudable object, assist in the formation and growth of native public opinion? An education of a higher and deeper character is necessary to enable the people to understand the measures and policy of Government and to express their opinions intelligently and effectively. The mere multiplication of rudimentary schools will not accomplish the noble object aimed at by His Excellency the Viceroy. His Lordship proposes to concede to the people a large measure of self-government, and, in order to secure its success, the Government ought to give due encouragement to high education. His Lordship seems to be actuated by a noble desire to ameliorate the political condition of the people and to raise the standard of their political aspirations, and high education must be the chief factor in such a laudable scheme.

THE NEW STOCK NOTES.

OUR benevolent Government has for some time past been most anxious to afford to the people of this country a mode of investment of their savings more profitable to themselves and to the community at large than the hoarding of coin or ornaments, depositing with small bankers and petty private money-lenders now usually resorted to. The idea of borrowing from *bona fide* local investors the money required for productive public works was first conceived by the Muttra-Hathras Light Railway; and it was taken up by Sir John Strachey, when he became the Finance Minister of India. The Financial Statement for 1879-80 announced that as a further development of the policy of provincial management of Provincial Finances, it was intended to issue, as opportunity offered, Local Debenture Loans, the proceeds of which would be devoted to particular works. These Debenture Loans would be part of the Funded Debt of India and would differ from the General Loans on the following points: (1) the interest upon them would only be payable locally in the neighbourhood of the works for the construction of which they were raised; (2) they would be raised in the name of the Local Government who would be responsible to the Government of India for the due discharge of all obligations arising from them; (3) the Debenture-holders would receive, besides their interest, a share of the profits of the works constructed with their money, and would be invited to assist in the management of these works. The policy has been in operation for three years, and we believe we state the truth when we say that it has not proved successful. Indeed, its failure was foreseen by men thoroughly acquainted with the circumstances of the country and the condition of the people. They knew well in what manner a portion of the capital required for the construction of the Muttra-Hathras Railway was actually raised from the local capitalists. The Government, no doubt, pronounced the experiment a great success; but how was the success achieved? The simple truth is, that official pressure was brought to bear upon local capitalists to subscribe to the undertaking. Almost all the capitalists, who had in a manner been forced to subscribe disposed of their shares at heavy losses. So great indeed was their anxiety to get rid of them that that they sold their shares (on which Government guaranteed 4 per cent with prospect of participation in the profits of the Railway constructed with their money) at discount varying from 15 to 20 per cent., while four per cent. Government securities were selling at a high premium. The significance of this fact is obvious. In the case of the Cawnpore-Farrakabad Railway the construction of which was taken in hand shortly after the publication of Sir John Strachey's Financial Statement of 1879-80, the local Government again invited Native capitalists to subscribe to the loan of 35½ lakhs of rupees opened for the purpose. But the experiment this time proved unsuccessful. The Government expected the Native capitalists to subscribe to the loan *at par* when four per cent. promissory notes were selling at 92 or 93; and the result was what might have been anticipated. No amount of official pressure could induce the local capitalists to take up shares to any large amount; and the bulk of the money required for the construction of the Cawnpore-Farakabad Railway had to be provided out of Provincial funds.

Major Evelyn Baring has, it seems, practically abandoned Sir John Strachey's policy of affording to the people of India greater facilities for investing their capital, by the issue of Debenture Loans, although the fact is not stated in so many words in the Financial Statement recently published. The present Finance Minister has devised another mode of attracting petty investments under the scheme now adopted; the Government of India will issue a new kind of security termed "stock notes." These notes will be of four denominations, viz., Rs. 12½, Rs. 25, Rs. 50 and Rs. 100. They will be issued at par, and will bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Stock notes will be transferable from hand to hand by simple delivery, and the interest payable on them will be free from taxation of every description. The notes will be obtainable on demand at all district, sub-divisional, and tahsildars' treasuries, and they will not be enfaceable to Europe. These are the principal features of the new scheme of securing a profitable investment of Native capital, which has been matured by Major Evelyn Baring and Mr. Cracroft Hope. The scheme is addressed to the masses of the people in the mofussil, and its main object is to benefit them by fertilising petty savings and encouraging accumulation. The Government of India is hopeful that this scheme will prove a success; that it would be possible to raise, by the issue of stock notes, the amount annually required for Productive Public Works. We are told that in European countries, especially France, a very large amount of money may be obtained in small sums from the natives of the country if facilities for their investment are afforded. Then, taking into consideration the imported treasure with the country, Major Baring comes to the conclusion that a considerable portion of this large amount is hoarded either in the shape of coins or ornaments. "Nothing, indeed," he observes in the recently-published Financial statement, "is more remarkable in India, than the contrast between the large quantities of the precious metals which are imported annually, and the small amount of floating capital which is available for purposes of temporary accommodation in the market." The Government of India is satisfied that there is a considerable amount of money in the hands of certain classes in this country, which can be had at about 4 per cent; and it considers this fact to be proved by (1) statements to that effect in the reports made by many officers; (2) the increase of Saving Bank deposits from one crore in in 1869-70 to nearly three crores in 1880-81; and (3) the small effect upon these deposits produced by the reduction of the rate of interest to 3¾ per cent. which was carried out on the 1st June last. Lord Ripon and his Councillors cannot also believe the representations made to them by many of the officers to whom this scheme was referred that the interest on money lent in the mofussil varies from 12 to 76 per cent. They assume that the average profits of money-lending are far below popular estimates, and think that the money-lender actually receives very little of his advances and his nominally high interest.

We agree with the Government of India in thinking that there is no harm in trying the new scheme; but we confess we do not feel sanguine as to its success. There is one feature of the new policy of attracting petty investments of which we cannot speak too highly. Under Sir John Strachey's scheme of raising Local Debenture Loans improper official pressure was sure to be exercised upon capitalists by district officers to induce them to invest their money in productive public works. True, the Government often explained that there was no compulsion in the matter and that if native capitalists disliked subscribing to the local loans they were at liberty not to do so. But it was forgotten that an "invitation" to a native capitalists by a district officer was tantamount to a command. So long as the raising of loans was entrusted to the Divisional Commissioner and the District Magistrate, there could be no freedom of action on the part of native capitalists. We have always held that Commissioners and Collectors should have nothing to do with the raising of local loans for productive public works; and it is no small satisfaction to us to find that the Government of Lord Ripon have adopted our views. In attracting petty investments by the issue of stock notes under the new scheme, there will be no room for the exercise of official pressure of an improper kind. The people will now be *really* free to subscribe to the loan or not as they may like. This is the great merit of Major Evelyn Baring's scheme. But we do not hesitate to say that whether there is compulsion or freedom in the matter, the policy of borrowing from *bona fide* local investers the amount required annually for productive public works is one which cannot be expected to prove successful. It should be remembered that the amount of loanable capital in this country is very small. Of the total amount of Public Debt amounting to nearly 200 millions, not more than twenty millions are held by the natives. We must not also forget that a considerable amount of these twenty millions is owned by the chiefs and nobles of the feudatory States. Our rulers misled by certain signs of barbaric riches imagine that the people of India are possessed of untold wealth, which they hoard either in the shape of coin or ornaments. The fact is, that the natives of India are an extremely poor people and have little savings to invest. The vast majority of them live from hand to mouth and have no resources beyond the current harvest or the wages for current day. Yes, the experience of European countries, specially France, shows that a very large amount of money may be obtained in small sums from the natives of the country, if facilities for their investment are afforded, but there can be no comparison between the peasant proprietors of France or Belgium and the agricultural classes of India, nor between the labouring classes in this country and the working classes in Great Britain. If a cultivator could, in a prosperous season, manage to save a few rupees he would rather lay them out on brass utensils or ornaments for his wife than invest them at 4 per cent. The Government of India has designed its scheme of stock notes for the benefit of the masses of the people in the Mofussil, and yet with curious inconsistency it cites the great increase in the Savings Banks deposits as a proof of the fact that there is a considerable amount of money in the hands of the people which will be attracted to the new stocks. Has it not occurred to our Government that the deposits in the Savings Banks are, generally speaking, made by the people of the Presidency and other principal towns—the very classes to whom the present scheme is not addressed? What little loanable capital there is in the inte-

rior of the country finds lucrative investment in money-lending. The ordinary rate of interest in the Mofussil, we can assure the Government of India, is half an anna per rupee per mensem or 37½ per cent. per annum, and that in times of pressure such as the season for sowing or paying the Government *Kist*, this rate is doubled. Advances made on such exorbitant rates of interest are no doubt attended with some risk, but there is a wide margin for covering any losses that may occur. These considerations make us think that Major Baring's plan of borrowing from *bona fide* local investors the amount required annually for productive public works will prove no more successful than Sir John Strachey's scheme of raising money for the same purpose by the issue of Local Debenture Loans. There is, however, as we have said, no harm in trying the new scheme; whereas there were strong objections to the continuance of the late Finance Minister's policy, inasmuch as the latter involved the exercise of undue official pressure upon Native capitalists to induce them to subscribe to local loans.

THE INDIKA OF KTESIAS.

It may seem strange, but it is no less a fact, that ancient Greek literature has not been so well preserved as Sanskrit literature. While the despised Pandits, whom every fledgeling in our colleges denounces as knaves and idlers, have a stock of upwards of twenty thousand volumes to appeal to as the outcome of the literary labours of about 4,000 of their ancestors, the total of ancient Greek writers now preserved to us cannot be reckoned at more than 553. The total of ancient Latin writers given in White and Riddle's Latin-English Dictionary is barely 218. The works preserved by our pandits are, moreover, in a better condition than the majority of the Greek works now accessible to scholars; and Greek works relating to India appear to be the most defective of all. The most authentic Helenic text on India was, doubtless, the history compiled by Megasthenes, who lived at Patna for many years in the 3rd century before Christ; but it has long since been lost, and a few fragments in the form of quotations in other works are all that are now to be met with. The work of Ktesias is also in the same predicament. Other works, though not so mutilated, are also in an unsatisfactory state of preservation. Such, however, as they are, they are of great value in unravelling the tangled web of Indian antiquities, and Mr. J. W. M'Crindle, late Principal of the Government College, Patna, is most usefully employed in making them accessible to English readers. The plan adopted of printing the translations in the 'Indian Antiquary,' and then striking of a number of spare copies, is not favourable to the appearance of the books, as we get a very narrow streak of type meandering over a large area of paper, but in the case of books not in large demand, but valuable to plodding students, it is the most economical. Mr. M'Crindle's first attempt in this line was directed to the fragments of Megasthenes, which Schwanbeck published in a collected form at the beginning of this century. He very judiciously included in his translation a number of extracts from Arrian, and added a great number of valuable elucidatory notes. His next venture was Arrian's Periplus of the Erythræan Sea. It was not the first English translation of the work. But Vincent's version, published at the beginning of this century, was out of print, and a new and revised rendering was much needed. The third is the Indika of Ktesias. It was written at the beginning of the 4th century before Christ, and was the first Greek work which was devoted exclusively to India. Before its time India was known to the Greeks in casual notices in the Geography of Hekataios, and in the History of Herodotos, Ktesias was a physician of Knidos, on the sea coast of Karia, and a Lakydemonian by descent. According to some, he was taken prisoner by the Persians at the battle of Kunaxa; others hold that he went to Persia on the invitation of Darius II. Any how he lived in Persia for 17 years during the reign of Darius II, and for 6 years during that of his successor Artaxerxes Mnemon. Being of a literary turn of mind he devoted much of his time to the writing of works relating to the country of his adoption. Being near to India, and getting much information about it from travellers and Indians whom he met in the Persian Court, he jotted down all he heard, and afterwards issued his notes as a separate work. His History of Persia and the work on India existed till the middle of the 8th century, when Photios prepared epitomes from them; but both of them have since been lost, and fragments only remain in the form of quotations in other works. The number of these fragments is limited to 36, and some of them are interesting as containing corroborative historical truths; but most of them have escaped the ravages of time simply because they relate to highly seasoned, unmitigated fictions, or to facts so distorted, exaggerated, and transmogrified as to cease to be facts. These earned from an early period for the writer the credit of the "most unscrupulous mendacity,"—a Greek type of our modern Baron Munchausen. To convey to the reader an idea of these fictions and fictitiously arrayed facts we produce a few samples. In the first fragment, we have an account of a stone called *pantarba*, which had the peculiar power of drawing towards it precious stones thrown in water. A Bactrian merchant once lost 477 precious gems and sealstones in a river, and on a *pantarba* being thrown in the river, all the lost goods came and clung on this magical stone. If this be meant for a loadstone its power has been vastly magnified. We have then a bird "which has a tongue like the human, is of the size of a hawk, has a red bill, is adorned with a beard of a black colour, while the neck is red like cinnabar, it talks like a man—an Indian, but if taught Greek can talk in Greek also." This of course is the parrot, *madna*. Then there is a fountain, eleven cubits in circumference and a fathom deep. It is naturally filled with liquid gold, which is drawn to the extent of a hundred pitchersful every year. When drawn the gold solidifies, and the pitchers are broken to get at the precious metal. At the bottom of this fountain iron is found in abundance, and if this iron be fixed in the earth, it averts clouds, hails, and thunderstorms. What this was need not be enquired into. Nor need we enquire about another fountain "which at times discharged a wine of great sweetness." A third fountain has water which, when drawn, coagulates into cheese, and this cheese when taken makes the partaker of it to blab out whatever secrets there are in his mind. A river named Phasis has water in it which, if kept in a vessel for a night and a day, changes into wine, which is of great sweetness. Another river has honey flowing through it. We come next to a monster called *Martikhora*. "Its face," says the author, "is like a man's—it is about as big as a lion, and in colour red like cinnabar. It has three rows of teeth—ears like the human, and a tail like that of the land scorpion, armed with a sting more than a cubit long. It has besides stings on each side of its tail and, like the scorpion, is armed with an additional sting on the crown of its head, wherewith it stings any one who goes near it, the wound in all cases proving mortal." It has, moreover, the power of shooting its stings to the distance of a hundred cubits, like arrows from a bow. Then in Central India there was a race of pigmies, the tallest among whom measured two cubits in height, but the generality did not rise above a cubit and a half. The hair of their head reached the knee, and their beard came down to the foot, so that when they tied the hair round the waist with a zone it served as a gown for them. "Their sheep were of the size of our lambs and their oxen and asses rather smaller than our rams, which again were as big as their horses and mules and other cattle." We have another race of men mentioned, whose head was like that of a dog—the Kynokephaloi. These lived in caves, and possessed, among other rarities, a tree of wonderful virtue. We have then a tribe of Indians whose women bear offspring once only in their life time, and whose hair turns white in their childhood. Another tribe, called Monosceli or Monocoli, was noted for being one-legged, and these hopped about with great agility on their single leg. To bear these company there was a tribe the members

of which had no neck, and their eyes grew in their shoulders. The Pandores in early youth got grey hairs, which become black as they grew old, and the men lived for 200 years. To compensate for the long life of these the Makrobii lived only for forty years, living all the time on locusts. Their women bore children when they were seven years old. To beat all there was another tribe "having shaggy hides and plumage like that of birds, who lived not upon food, but on the perfume of flowers inhaled through the nostrils." In Ethiopia there is, we are told, "an animal called properly the *kroppa*, but vulgarly the *Kynolykos*. It is of prodigious strength, and is said to imitate the human voice, and by night to call out men by their names, and when they come forth at their call, to *fall upon them* and devour them. This animal has the courage of the lion, the speed of the horse, and the strength of the bull, and cannot be encountered successfully with weapons of steel." Turning from particular tribes to Indians generally, the author informs us that 'the Indians are not afflicted with headache, or toothache or opthalmia, nor have they mouth sores or ulcers in any part of their body. The age to which they live is 120, 130, and 150 years, though the very old live to 200." It is stated, too, that there [illegible] "neither storms nor rain in [illegible]" change has the last two thousand years effected in our climate [illegible] had now the immunities and [illegible] mentioned! Other narrations [illegible] but we have no space for them. [illegible] done of late to shift the [illegible] grain, to pick out facts from [illegible] sive accretions in which they [illegible] late Professor H. H. Wilson [illegible] mirable notes to carry out the [illegible] C. Muller, Heeren, Bahr and [illegible] devoted the resources of their [illegible] towards the elucidation of the [illegible] nerate Ktesias from the charge [illegible] fibbing. But after all that [illegible] has been said, Mr. M'Crindle [illegible] admit that "they do not in [illegible] culpate him, but they [illegible] either certain element of truth [illegible] or that they originated on mis[illegible] were perhaps less wilful than [illegible] Lassen is equally guarded in his [illegible] admits that "it would be going [illegible] him entirely from lying, although [illegible] his corruptions of the truth [illegible] desire to tell unheard-of stories. [illegible]ly worth while to comment on [illegible] defence it be; but it should be [illegible] withstanding all this, the book is [illegible] as affording us an idea of the kind [illegible] the Greeks possessed of this country [illegible] their errors in this respect are [illegible] subservient to truth.

ENGLISH EDUCATION IN INDIA.

Another College in Upper India [illegible] The *Pioneer* announces that the [illegible] Agra, which has long been under [illegible] has now been definitely decided on. [illegible] Couper began his reign in the N[illegible] Provinces by destroying the Bareilly [illegible] he will end it by breaking up the [illegible] For some time past Mr. Deighton [illegible] speaking of his College in a despond[illegible] In his report on the College for 18[illegible] wrote:—"Except in the First Arts [illegible] tion, we have not met with much succe[illegible] Our numbers in the College departm[illegible] not increased, nor do they seem likely to increase. In my remarks upon this point last year, I perhaps attributed too much to the attractions held out by other Colleges, not giving sufficient weight to the *limitation of scholarships to students who pass high in the University Examinations*. To this cause, no doubt, much may be ascribed." Sir George Couper, in reviewing the Director's report, attributed the ill-success of the Agra College to the want of appreciation of the value of high education on the part of the people of the Upper Provinces. "It is clear," remarked His Honor, "that so far as University education is concerned, and more especially English University education, there is nothing to be desired

...r as *regards* the character of the institu... at which it is given, or the *personnel* of ...tutorial staff, which is quite capable of doing ...ce to double or treble the numbers at ...ent under their charge. But the people are ...unwilling or unable to take advantage of ...pportunities offered them. The richer class... who are able to pay, stand aloof, and the ..., it is feared, regard education simply as ... them a claim to Government appoint...s hereafter, and feel it has a grievance if ... not get them. The Agra College, with ...staff of able professors and empty class...ms, is a melancholy proof of how little high ...ass education is deemed to be a desideratum ...by the upper and well-to-do classes of native society." The Lieutenant-Governor further observed that an undue proportion of the funds the State is able to devote to education is spent on a very few, with hardly adequate results.

The Agra College, we thus see is to be broken up because high education is not in request among the people of the North-Western Provinces. But it is strange that our benign rulers do not think it worth their while to enquire why this is the case. They attach no weight whatever to the consideration pointed out by Mr. Deighton, the Principal of the College, that the rich and well-to-do ...ative community stand aloof ...hools and colleges established ...fortunately, only too true.

We entirely agree ...surprising in it. The ...here elementary ...is country have no inducement ...laudable object. They have no political career ...growth of native public ...as the English aristocracy ...of a higher and deeper ...not find employment suited ...enable the people to ...aspirations. They cannot ...and policy of Government ...tent with the charge of a ...opinions intelligently ...some inferior judicial bench. ...multiplication of ...ddle classes—the poorer middle ...accomplish the ...their young hopefuls to Eng... His Excellency ...they cannot afford to pay ...proposes to ...their education. For the ...measure of ...this class a well-regulated system ...to secure ...absolute necessity. The Go... give due ...in its Resolution appointing ...mmission, fully recognises this ...distinctly says that provision ...by means of a proper system ...the rise of youths of prov... ...n the lowest to the highest ...on. "The funds available for ...marks the Governor-General in ...in any case to be so distributed ...ities for obtaining a good second... ...re held out to a large number of ...lower schools. The provision of ...nable during a University course ...liberal, but should still be suffi... ...the best of the pupils of middle ...ools a fair opportunity of obtaining ...education if they show themselves fit ...in the North-Western Provinces ...those only who pass the Entrance ...in the first division are granted ...and this rule, as Mr. Deighton has ...to limit the numbers in the North-...reason why the system of junior ...scholarships in these provinces should ...on the same footing as in Bengal. ...y of extending the present system ...ships has often been urged upon the ...of the Government of the North-...Provinces more particularly by Mr. ...Inspector of the Oudh circle; but these ...ations have not produced any effect. ...veteran educationist like Mr. Deighton ...plain terms that the empty class-rooms ...college department at Agra are, to a great ...extent, owing to the want of a proper system of ...scholarships, Sir George Couper should have ...the matter into careful and serious consi...deration. He, however, ignored the important ...stion raised by the able Principal of the Agra ...ege.

...en in order to understand fully why there is ...mand for high education in the Upper Pro...ces, we should bear in mind the pertinent and ...sensible remark of Mr. Griffith, who writes: "The ...prospect opened out to our students on leaving ...school does not seem to me at all encouraging." ...Indeed, the English educated Native in Upper India receives no encouragement whatever from the Government. Sir George Couper sneeringly tells us that the poorer classes simply regard education as giving them a claim to Government appointments. Are the English educated men to blame if they think that in the dispensation of patronage, the Government ought to give them preference over uneducated men? It is all very well to say that education should be sought for its own sake; but we must take the world as it is, and not as it should be. Even in the advanced countries of Europe the majority of people learn in order to qualify themselves for employment either in public or private service. Can Sir George Couper and those who think with him deny this stern fact? Educated Natives are not so unreasonable as to ask Government to create new and unnecessary appointments for them. All that they claim is that in recruiting the public service the Government should give them preference over uneducated men. The reasonableness of this claim will be admitted by all sensible and unprejudiced persons. It was emphatically recognised by Lord Hardinge in 1844 when he announced the principle that, in selecting candidates for appointment in the public service, preference should be given to men who have distinguished themselves in their school career. This announcement at once created a demand for high education in Bengal, and a similar announcement, we have no doubt, will produce similar results in the Upper Provinces. In those provinces, as is well-known, English-educated men are now carefully excluded from the coveted posts in the subordinate judicial and executive services, which are recruited from among men of the amla class. Teacherships and clerkships in the public offices are the only places open to University graduates in Upper India. School-masters have no status in the East. The Oriental, it has been well said, licks the hand that can smite him, and in his estimation the school-master is of no importance whatever. The man, who with a smattering of Urdu begins life as an apprentice in the Collector's office, if he has the cleverness and tact to ingratuate himself into the good graces of his "master," may make a little fortune by fleecing poor and helpless people, and then become a Tehsildar and retire as a Deputy Collector; whereas the University graduate cannot aspire to any thing beyond a teachership or a clerkship. When Government gives no encouragement to English-educated men, it is not at all surprising that high education should be at a discount in Upper India. The people of this country are not so stupid as our rulers take them to be. When they see how Government shows its appreciation of high education by discouraging University graduates, is it a wonder that they should take their cue from their rulers?

We have, we trust, clearly shown why high education is not in request among the middle classes in the Upper Provinces; and we ask the Government to ponder over what we have said before breaking up the Agra College. If Sir George Couper's successor will follow the example set by Lord Hardinge, he will not have to parade the empty class-rooms of the Agra College as a proof of how little high education is valued by the people of the North-Western Provinces. As no date has yet been fixed for breaking up that College, we implore Lord Ripon to re-consider the question in the light of the remarks we have made. The greater portion of the cost of the Agra College is met from endowment funds. We believe we are correct in stating that from these funds comes nearly three-fourths of the entire expenditure on the institution. Such being the case, the Government can easily afford to give the College a fair trial, by adopting the measures we have ventured to recommend. The Governor-General in Council, in decreeing the abolition of the Agra College, remarks that "in the event of any strong local desire being shown for the maintenance of the College on its present footing, the Government of India would not object to make over the institution, together with a portion of the endowment funds, to a body of local trustees or to a local committee, provided that such trustees or committees undertake to maintain it on an efficient footing, and subject, as regards Government to the ordinary terms and conditions of the local grant-in-aid rules." Now, it is idle to expect that any Native gentleman or a body of gentlemen will come forward to undertake the management of the Agra College under the grant-in-aid rules. Private enterprise will not take up a losing concern—a business which cannot pay. Native gentlemen in Calcutta are able to maintain three colleges independent of any Government assistance, because there is a demand for high education here. But the day is far distant when it will be found possible to do such a thing in the Upper Provinces. We have shown how that day can be brought nearer and it rests with the Government to adopt our recommendation. When the Agra College has been closed, there will be no institution capable of imparting University education between Allahabad and Lahore—a distance of 713 miles. Let the cause of the unwillingness of the people of India to give their young hopefuls the benefits of high education be removed, and the empty class-rooms of the Agra College will soon be filled.

THE ARMIES OF NATIVE STATES.

THE reader knows that the question of reducing the armies of Native States has for some time past been under the consideration of the Government of India. A circular despatch on this subject was issued by the Foreign Office in the time of Lord Lytton. After having degraded the Native Chiefs from the position of allies of the British Government to that of its vassals, the question of cutting down their forces was naturally taken up by the late Viceroy. It formed, indeed, a part of the policy of Imperialism which he had specially been sent out by Lord Beaconsfield to execute. Happily, the matter did not pass beyond the stage of discussion during Lord Lytton's Viceroyalty, and Lord Ripon has it in his power to deal with the whole question in a spirit of broad and genuine statesmanship. The importance of this subject cannot be exaggerated, and it should claim the serious attention of Government.

It must not be forgotten that the forces of Native States are maintained under the terms of treaties concluded with the British Government. Each Native Chief has a right to maintain a certain number of troops which has been granted to him by the Paramount Power. Should the British Government now call upon any Chief to reduce his forces below the sanctioned limit, it would undoubtedly involve a breach of treaty rights. This important consideration is often overlooked by those who speak thoughtlessly of effecting a reduction in the armies of the Native States of India. Of course, if any Chief is foolish enough to maintain a larger number of troops than what he has a right to do, the Paramount Power is entitled to require him to bring down his forces to the limit agreed upon between the two parties. To suppose that the British Government can make a Native Chief reduce his armies to any extent desired by it, is to argue that treaties solemnly concluded can be set at naught at the sweet pleasure of the more powerful contracting party. We cannot for a moment imagine that an honest and right-minded statesman like Lord Ripon will take any step which may involve a breach of the engagements deliberately made with the Native States by the Paramount Power. All idea of reducing the forces of Native States below the sanctioned limit must therefore be abandoned. Those, who demand that the armies of Native States shall be greatly reduced if not altogether abolished, contend that these forces are a source of danger to the Indian Empire. A well informed correspondent of the *Pioneer* who has lived many years in Native States and had opportunities of forming a correct judgment on the question, shows in a letter recently addressed to our contemporary that this contention is not very tenable. The correspondent writes: "Some persons I know very strongly object to our allowing Native States to have any troops, for fear they might some day combine against us. All history, however, proves the utter impossibility of combination among races so diverse in religion and customs and with interests so conflicting as we find them. They can never

trust each other; and supposing that some ever did attempt rebellion, they would have to leave their homes before they could do much harm, and in the meantime the Imperial Government could let slip some other loyal chief at them who would be only too glad to divide the land of the rebellious states as a reward which would naturally follow. Native Chiefs would think twice before they expose themselves to such peril. In the mutiny such loyal Native Chiefs as had troops tried to help us . . . A native prince on one occasion said to me, "the British Government keeps us weak; some day perhaps it may need the help that loyal chiefs could have given if they had the power. My ancestors have fought to death in days gone by for Emperors, and why does Government not believe the same spirit would animate us now if occasion arise." The notion that the armies of Native States would be a source of danger to the Imperial Government cannot be entertained by any person, who has carefully studied the history of India under foreign rule.

The correspondent of the *Pioneer* whom we have already quoted suggests that the British Government, instead of reducing the armies of Native States, should encourage each Native Chief to maintain a respectable force, so that the Imperial Government may have a lage auxiliary force to support its regular army in time of need. The suggestion should receive the serious consideration of Lord Ripon's Government. The correspondent recommends that the present system of allowing Native States to keep up rabble armies should be knocked on the head at once. It is a mistake to suppose that Native Chiefs are content with the rabble armies which most of them now keep up. Each chief would have a thoroughly efficient force if he was allowed; and if he cannot now improve his forces it is only for fear that it might be misunderstood by the British Government. The force of each State should be a purely local force recruited entirely from the State itself, and officered by the petty chiefs of the State. Such a force would not be a source of danger to the Imperial Government, as it would have no inducement to revolt in case of insurrection in any part of the Empire, and no chief would be able to urge that his troops were not under his orders. If these proposals were carried out, not only would the Imperial Government have, without expense, at least 200,000 men in time of need, but what is more important it would make the military classes contented with British rule by providing an outlet for their energies. "There are many orientals," as the London *Times* remarked sometime ago, "who have given evidence of the possession of the most eminently warlike qualities, and surely it would be wise to utilize such. There are hundreds of noble and princely families to whom military careers have been rendered impossible by our conquests and annexations. These men have now no scope for their energies, no prospect of satisfying their ambition save through rebellion. They are rich and powerful; hot warlike blood runs in their veins. They care not for subordinate civil posts, take no interest in the duties of landlord or unpaid magistrate, they are too proud to enter the ranks. What, then, is left to them save sensuality and discontent. Give them commissions; let them feel that if they prove worthy they may rise to the rank of Colonel, and they would be the staunchest soldiers, and the most loyal subjects of the Queen." The adoption of the proposals made by the correspondent of the *Pioneer* would prove a source of strength to the Imperial Government, by opening out an honorable career for hundreds of scions of noble families well fitted for such work who, for want of employment suited to their capacity and aspirations, are now going to ruin. A young Rajput prince, when the Affghan war broke out, told the correspondent of the *Pioneer*:—"Oh! I only wish, we could prove to the Government the stuff we are made of: we might be made of some use, and we will give our hands and hearts to prove it." It is a disgrace to the British Government that it gives no legitimate opportunity to such men to satisfy their ambition. If the Mogul rulers could utilize the services of Rajput Chiefs, why should not the same be done by the British Government? The correspondent of the *Pioneer* says:

A military training institution might be started somewhere in British India, and be called the Victoria Imperial College, in honor of the Empress, in whose reign it was started, and eventually the appointments in the native militia we propose might depend upon certificates granted from it. In this college civil as well as military education might be given. In Rajputana, for instance, it might form a branch of the present Mayo College at Ajmere, as all the Rajputana states have, I believe, built boarding-houses there.

To our thinking, the existing Rajkumar Colleges, which, as at present managed, are useless for all practical purposes, should be utilized as military training institutions. The large sums of money now spent on them are literally thrown away, as we have over and over again shown in these columns. For our part, we do not see any good reason why the excellent proposals made by the correspondent of the *Pioneer* should not be carried out, and we commend his thoughts and suggestions to the careful consideration of Lord Ripon's Government.

THE SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

THE ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the new building of the Science Association was a great success. The arrangements made were excellent, and the gathering, which comprised all classes of the community, was very large. The proceedings of the day commenced by a perusal of a short history of the Association by the Honorary Secretary Dr. Mahendralal Sircar, with the main facts of which the readers of this journal are already acquainted. Among other things the Secretary said:

The total subscriptions realised in aid of the Association amount to over a lakh and eight thousand. Most of the leading members of the native community have come forward with liberal contributions, some of which are worthy of mention. Baboo Kali Kissen Tagore, distinguished for his generous munificence, has alone subscribed Rs. 27,500, Rs. 2,500 being given for the general purposes of the Association, and Rs. 25,000 for the laboratory as mentioned above. The late Maharaja of Patialla subscribed Rs. 5,000, and Maharani Sarnamayi Rs. 8,000.

Monthly subscriptions are also given by some of the staunchest friends of the Association—Maharaja Jotindra Mohun Tagore gives Rs. 25 a month (besides a donation of Rs. 2,500), Maharaja Kamala Krishna Rs. 25 a month (besides a donation of Rs. 2,000) Baboo Joy Krishna Mookerjee Rs. 25 a month and Rs. 200 annually for prizes (besides a donation of Rs. 1,000), Baboo Kali Kissen Tagore Rs. 25 a month, in addition to Rs. 27,500 mentioned above.

The sum of Rs. 21,000 has already been subscribed in aid of the Building Fund. Dr. Sircar thus concluded his statement:

I beg Your Lordship's pardon for the egoism, but I cannot help remarking, which I do only to do justice to my educated and enlightened countrymen, in other words, to do justice to the introduction and spread of high education in this country, that if Self-reliance and Self-Government which Your Excellency is so solicitous should be firmly established there has not been yet a better, a greater, and a nobler example than in the establishment of this Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science. And in laying the Foundation Stone thereof, Your Excellency will be laying the solid foundation of the Future Greatness of this great country in every sense of the term.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor as President of the Association said:

Our energetic honorary secretary to whose active and zealous labours the institution may be said to owe its commencement has given us a sketch of the history of the society, and it is unnecessary to add much to what he has said. The society, the object of which is to enable students to continue their scientific researches after they have left college is, I am happy to say, a private institution. When first the project was started, Sir Richard Temple desired very naturally to give it all the encouragement in his power, and he provided the building now before us, and made the use of it over to the association, but the connection with the Government was rather a disadvantage to the institution than a benefit so long as the building was in the proprietory right of the Government, the association were unable to build such extended premises as they required. They have hitherto had to content themselves with a very cramped hall, I therefore strongly urged on the Association the expediency of becoming the owners of the land, and a great effort was made two or three years ago, which resulted in the premises being transferred to the Association on fair and liberal terms. Now having acquired the proprietory right of the land, we are able to commence the erection of a hall capable of holding five hundred students. Nothing could give greater proof of the desire of the wealthier inhabitants of this province to make available to their poorer countrymen the advantages of scientific education than the way in which they have started this institution. Your Excellency will thus see that, in consenting to attend here to day, you are encouraging a work which is held in great esteem and regard by the upper classes of Bengal, and you are helping them to extend to their poorer countrymen the unquestionable advantage of being able to attend scientific lectures by such able lectures as those who have been named.

The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone was then gone through by His Excellency the Viceroy. In conclusion His Excellency delivered an eloquent and spirit-stirring address in which he expressed his warm and generous sympathy with the object of the Association. His Lordship said: "It appears to me to be a great advantage that in this country the people of [illegible] animated by so strong a taste for science, so marked a love of scientific pursuits that the Association should be the instrument for bringing together a body of lecturers so learned as those who give their services to it, [illegible] providing them with the means whether of teaching or of apparatus, which they may be able to their fellow-citizen the knowledge [illegible] they are themselves so eminent." His Lordship then went on:

But, Sir Ashley Eden, and gentlemen, there is one circumstance connected with the proceedings of to-day, which affords to me a deep sense of gratification. It was only last Saturday that I expressed my strong and earnest conviction of the great importance to the future of India, that the wealthy classes should come forward and take a large part in providing the means of education for her people, and I come here this afternoon, and I am told to my great satisfaction of the noble liberality which has been displayed by those who support this Association. (Applause). We heard of the munificent donation of [illegible] Tagore, a member of a family eminent among the [illegible] of India for their public spirit (cheers), and we have [illegible] the names of others who have, in a lesser degree, yet probably according to their means, come forward to help in [illegible] great work. You can easily believe how gratifying it must be to me to recieve so marked a proof that those to whom I appealed last Saturday are animated, not in consequence of that appeal, for those gifts date from an anterior period, but from their own motion, and their own knowledge by that spirit to which I ventured to appeal with appeal. (Applause).

Your admirable Honorary Secretary [illegible] drew, I fear, a gloomy picture of the present condition [illegible] to learning. I hope and believe that he [illegible] is highly what too gloomy of your real condition; but [illegible] city of Dr. to see a man of spirit and energy like my [illegible] take that low view of your present condition. [illegible] only by being thoroughly dissatisfied with [illegible] done that you have the chance of doing that [illegible] hope, you will yet accomplish, (applause) [illegible] venture to throw in my voice with Dr. Sircar's in the [illegible] which he made to you for the endowment of profes[illegible] It seems to me that that is a matter of very great [illegible] It is important because it will give to the [illegible] permanent establishment. It is important because it will tend to maintain and to keep [illegible] Dr. de Jongh's of its professorial, and it is important only in expanded and a general reason, because, as [illegible] with his stamp tary well pointed out the fact of [illegible] institution a body of able, scientific men [illegible] consequences the five hundred students who are to be [illegible] by all walls of this new building, but [illegible] they [illegible] learned and scientific men [illegible] London. Calcutta, giving a tone to its learning [illegible] midst of this city those scientific in[illegible] quiries which can alone be thoroughly fo[illegible] have an assured independence and w[illegible] before many years are past, enable the [illegible] to take their proper place among the [illegible] the world. (Applause.)

I am very glad, therefore, gentlemen, to [illegible] power to be present here to-day, and to [illegible] have the honor—for an honor I esteem [illegible] stone of this building in which I tr[illegible] This state of many generations of students the won[illegible] facilities, natural science. Here astronomy wil[illegible] cannot be secrets of other worlds;—here chemistr[illegible] solution of cotton composition of the substances which [illegible] count of business and will point out to them, the astonish[illegible] to two annas on with which the elements of those substan[illegible] Sellers had and here will be revealed to them all the m[illegible] for goods mighty energies or forces, which the discov[illegible] now being half century have been unfolding to us; and [illegible] interests of grow up for them the lofty conception of law[illegible] and spreading and harmonious, binding together [illegible] the exuberance of nature, and leading the mi[illegible] either in student onwards and upwards to the very fo[illegible] delivery of the great Law Giver himself (applause) in [illegible] and move, and are, and from whom flow do[illegible] found light of his creatures all those marvels and beau[illegible] outward world, which it is the part of scienc[illegible] (loud and continued applause).

We congratulate Dr. Sircar on the su[illegible] his undertaking. He has been prog[illegible] ly; he has done a great deal t[illegible] growth to his bantling, but much [illegible] to be done. He requires both money [illegible] money has been subscribed liberally [illegible] very much more is wanted, and as for [illegible] students of science will come forwa[illegible] operate with him, he cannot be exp[illegible] all single-handed. We do hope that [illegible] ous sympathy evinced by His Ex[illegible] Viceroy will give a fresh impetus to [illegible] progress of the Association.

MUHAMMED HYAT KHAN'S CAS[illegible]

AT last Muhammed Hyat Khan's cas[illegible] been disposed of by the Government of [illegible] The verdict is—*not proven*. The Resol[illegible] Government thus sets forth the positi[illegible] case. Muhammed Hyat Khan was em[illegible] a political officer under General J[illegible] the occupation of Kabul in th[illegible] 1879-80. He left Kabul early in [illegible] and soon after his departure ru[illegible] prevalent imputing to him corrupti[illegible]

...discharge of his duties in Affghans... ...se rumours gradually assumed a defi... ...e, and the Government of India had ...mine in what form an investigation ...e made. A preliminary enquiry was ...d to Mr. D. G. Barkley (at the time ...g as a Judge of the Chief Court of the ...isted by Messrs. Silcock and Ander... ...stant Commissioners of the Punjab. ...ntlemen enquired into seven specific ...against Muhammed Hyat Khan, and ...gh there was some difference of opinion, ...were practically unanimous in consi... ...that the innocence of the accused was ...not established on any of the seven charges, ...and that on some the evidence inclined them ...to pronounce an unfavourable verdict. Having ...gard to the importance of the issues, the Gov... ...ment did not feel justified in treating this ...t as conclusive. The evidence had not all ...taken on oath, and in other respects it ...admitted by the Commissioners themselves ...be imperfect. The Commissioners differed ...g themselves upon important points, and ...uld not be said that upon any of the graver ...es the finding of the Commission, as a whole, ...clusive against Muhammed Hyat Khan. ...er, the accused officer represented that ...he conditions of the inquiry—conditions ...essity from its informal and ...haracter—he had been prejudiced ...e. With the view, therefore, not ...ing investigation as thorough and ...possible, but also for the purpose ...the accused the fullest opportunity ...ing himself in an open and public trial, ...ernment determined on the inquiry which ...d to be undertaken by the Resolution ... But this enquiry has broken ... officers of the Crown are of ...he absence of witnesses from ...evidence is forthcoming which ...any of the charges against the ...erhaps, under one comparatively ...d." The Resolution of Govern... ...udes:

...General in Council cannot conceal ...the position in which this case is left ...ory. Charges of the gravest import ...e against an officer who has passed a ...e career in the public service, and ...garded as worthy of confidence and ...ent date, not been questioned. By ...have been believed to be true, by ...n regarded as the vilest calumnies. ...s exhausted all the means at its ...pose of sifting those charges, and ...the law officers it would now be ...bring them to the test of a judicial exa... ...he result is that the charges against the ...not been established. The suspension of ...Hyat Khan is consequently removed.

...sion of Government is perfectly fair ...It would have been satisfactory if ...ment had been in a position to pro... ...n honorable acquittal. The case has ...eat interest in the Punjab. The feeling ...believe is not so much because the ...inst Muhammed Hyat Khan are true ...cause there is an impression that ...mmed Hyat Khan be guilty to any ...we do not by any means assert, for ...nothing legally proved against him, ...others, and these were *saheb logues* too, ...ds were not perfectly clean. Whether ...ssion is correct or not we cannot say, ...ieve it widely prevails in the Punjab. ... there were indignant because a ...was to be sacrificed, while the white ...et off. They will, therefore, we feel ...ded, hail with satisfaction the decision of ...vernment of India on the subject.

...TEST NEWS AND NOTES.

...XODUS to Simla commenced last Friday. ...cy the Viceroy and suite and Major ...ring left by a special train for the ...tal. The leading officials and some ...lities of the town were in attendance ...ish station to bid good-bye to His Excellency. Lord Ripon had very hard work during the Calcutta session which has just closed. His Excellency has an enormous capacity for work, and during his three months' stay in the capital settled some of the most important questions of the day. He has well earned repose.

LAST SATURDAY'S *Gazette of India* notifies the appointment of Sir Charles Aitchison and Sir Alfred Lyall to the high office of Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces respectively. We were the first to announce these appointments, and we then gave our opinion on the qualifications and character of the two high functionaries, who have been charged with the administration of two important provinces of the empire. Both start together, and we will watch with interest the progress of both. Both are able men, but there is material difference in their sympathies and antipathies.

MR. WHITLEY STOKES will not go home this month as originally announced. He will await the arrival of Mr. Ilbert, who is expected to arrive by the middle of April next.

WE BELIEVE the new scale of increased pay to the members of the Subordinate Executive Service announced in the Budget will not come into operation till the arrival of the sanction of the Secretary of State. The announcement in the Budget was made on telegraphic orders from the Secretary of State. The details for the different provinces will be settled by the several local Governments. We are glad to learn that the question of raising the maximum pay will be considered by the Local Governments.

WE WERE not quite correct in stating last week that the opinion as to selfish motives being at the bottom of the present anti-opium agitation in England was taken from these columns. The quotation was made from a vernacular paper of Bombay. But this circumstance makes no difference. We shewed in these columns on the confessions of Mr. Stocqueler how the whole agitation against the salt monopoly of the East India Company was got up by him for the benefit of the salt merchants of Cheshire and Worcestershire for the sake of £500, and who knows who may be pulling the wires of the anti-opium agitation, in which many good, honest, and pure-minded men have been acting unconscious tools.

WE BELIEVE the despatch of the Government of India on the Bengal Rent Bill was settled at last Thursday's sitting of the Executive Council. As the majority of the members of the Council are not acquainted with the special circumstances surrounding this question, it was practically left to Mr. Rivers Thompson to *sumjao* the Viceroy on the subject. In fact the Bill was practically left to Mr. Thompson and His Excellency the Viceroy, who formed as it were a sub-committee on the subject. His Excellency has taken great pains to master the difficult problems laid before him. He has read the Regulations and Acts and all important papers before coming to conclusions. We do not know what alterations have been made in the Bill as submitted by the Bengal Government, but the Viceroy as a Liberal is we believe prepared to go the length of placing the relations between the landlord and the tenant in Bengal on the footing of the Irish Land Act. According to our present information the Bill is likely to be introduced into the Vice-regal and not into the Bengal Council.

THE QUESTION of the extension of local self-Government will be taken up by Major Baring and Lord Ripon at Simla. The reports from the Local Governments are just coming in, and as the matter cannot be decided in a hurry, legislation will not be had recourse to till next winter. In the meantime whatever executive action may be taken on the subject, it will be adopted.

WE BELIEVE Lord Ripon is in right earnest about the appointment of a Native to the Bench of the North West High Court. At first Sir GeorgeCouper it would seem did not much relish the idea, but when His Excellency the Viceroy intimated that if the Local Government could not name any eligible person of the North-Western Provinces, he would send one from the Calcutta bar, it awakened to the gravity of the situation, and has forwarded the names of a few native Pleaders of the NorthWest High Court. We do not wish to discuss these names, but we hope Lord Ripon will insist upon the fulfilment of his generous intention. It is believed that Mr. Tyrrel will be confirmed first, and that when Mr. Oldfield takes leave, which he will do shortly, a native will be appointed to act for him on trial, and if he should give satisfaction, he would be confirmed hearafter.

THE MANAGERSHIP of the Maisadal Estate in the district of Midnapore now under the Court of Wards has become vacant, and there is we hear a keen competition going on between certain European and Native candidates. European managers of zemindari estates have as a rule failed, with a few honorable exceptions here and there, and as Government glibly professes to confer appointments on natives for which natives are particularly qualified, we cannot understand why there should be any hesitation in filling up appointments of this kind with natives. We do not wish to discuss the comparative merits of the candidates for the post under notice, but as the estate is one of the largest in the district of Midnapore, we do hope that its management will be placed in competent hands.

MR. JUSTICE PONTIFEX has taken furlough, but it is understood that he has no intention to return to the country. He was a strong pillar of the Bengal High Court, and his early retirement is much to be regretted. He was an able and painstaking Judge, with a mind well balanced, and with a disposition to hear patiently both sides of every case. The vakils and the attorneys of the High Court have done honor to themselves by honoring him with valedictory addresses.

MR. BEHRAMZI Malabari is not so well known on this side of India as he is in his own Presidency of Bombay, and we have therefore much pleasure in introducing him to our readers in Bengal. He is a young Parsi gentleman of considerable talents and abilities, a scholar and a poet, and has been equally successful as a writer in English and Guzerati. He is the editor of the *Indian Spectator* of Bombay, the racy paragraphs of which we always read with pleasure. He also contributes to some of the *Guzerati* papers of Bombay, and thus helps in raising the tone and character of the Vernacular Press of the Western Presidency. He has lately come to our city with a view to secure support for his laudable project of publishing translations of the Hibbert Lectures of Max Muller "on the origin and growth of Religion as illustrated by the religions of India," into six Indian languages. Mr. Malabari has himself translated the lectures into Guzerati, and has arranged for translations into Sanskrit, Bengali, Maharathi, Hindi and Tamil. The Bengali translation we are informed has been placed in the hands of Babu Rojonikant Gupta. Mr. Malabari thus explains his objects in setting his scheme on foot: "My own objects are, first, the cultivation and enrichment of the national Vernacular literature; and second, the direct enlightenment of a vast majority of my countrymen, in the subject dearest to the heart of the nation, by the great Orientalist whom they have learnt to look upon as their 'guide, philosopher and friend,' reposing as they do generally the most entire confidence in the results of his life-long and loving study of the religious literature of their fatherland." These are laudable objects, which have our hearty sympathy. We hope our countrymen in all parts of the country will co-operate with Mr. Malabari in promulgating in the six principal languages of India the splendid Hibbert Lectures of Professor Max Muller,

the greatest teacher of comparative religion at the present time.

IT AFFORDS US very great pleasure to learn that almost the last act of the Viceroy on the eve of his departure for Simla on Friday last was a spontaneous gift of Rs. 1,000 in aid of the Building Fund of the Science Association, the foundation-stone of the new building of which His Excellency had laid on Monday preceding. The Association cannot but feel deeply grateful to His Excellency for the substantial proof of his generous interest in their work. His Lordship's example we sincerely hope will not be without due effect upon our princes and chiefs, and other wealthy men, who, if they will but open their purse-strings, will greatly help the cause of science in India. Gold attracts gold; and we hope Lord Ripon's one thousand rupees will bring to the funds of the Association at least one lakh of rupees from other sources.

LAST MONDAY a meeting of representative gentlemen, representative of all sections of the community of Calcutta, was held at the Chamber of Commerce to vote a congratulatory address to Her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress on her Providential escape from the recent wicked attempt made on her life. The following address, drafted by Dr. Hunter, was adopted by the meeting:

To

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

We the citizens of Calcutta, desire to approach Your Majesty with our heart-felt congratulations on Your Majesty's recent escape from the hand of an assassin.

Your Majesty has, by great public acts for the welfare of this country, and by gracious personal interest in its people, united for the first time in their history, the many races of India in a loyl allegiance to one revered Sovereign. Your Majesty has sent your noble Sons, the Princes of England, to visit us, as the natural links between the Ruler and the ruled; and during the recurring seasons of distress which afflict this country, Your Majesty has searched the hearts of your people by words of unfailing tenderness, and by deeds of Royal munificence. While ever ready to sympathise with your subjects, Your Majesty has also accepted their sympathies in the joys and sorrows of Your exalted life. In the person of Your Majesty, their Queen Empress, the people of India have long recognised not only a beneficent living influence which binds together, in sentiments of affectionate loyalty, the Eastern with the Western nations of Your subjects; but also the visible type of that auspicious policy which has formed, out of long separated branches of the human family, one august Empire.

It was, therefore, with the deepest sorrow and indignation, that the citizens of Calcutta heard that a hand had been raised against a Sovereign whose name, spoken in many tongues, is a word of loving reverence in the homes of so many races. We thank the Common Father, whom the Eastern and the Western nations of Your Majesty's wide dominions equally adore, for shielding Your Majesty from the wicked attempt. And we pray to Him to grant to Your Majesty, His ever present protection and His perpetual blessing, that so Your Majesty may long continue to guide the destinies, and to reign in the hearts, of your people.

On Friday following the Corporation of Calcutta met and resolved to adopt a separate address to Her Majesty.

THE FOLLOWING order of Mr. Waller, Magistrate of Bogra, anent the now notorious Sankirtun case, has been placed at our disposal:

To

BABOO JADULAL RAY OF SHIBBATE.

With reference to the notice of action under Section 424 Code of Civil Procedure sent by you to Mr. H. G. Sharp, Joint-Magistrate of Bogra, you are informed that Government has undertaken the defence of the suit and are requested to state whether you intend now to proceed with it against Government as defendant.

Bogra Collectorate. } (Sd.) R. M. WALLER,
The 14th February. } Offg. Collector.

We do not understand the reason of this officious activity on the part of Mr. Waller. Is it meant as a threat or a mere notice? The language we must confess is suspicious.

WE HAVE received a lengthy communication bringing to our notice certain abuses in the administration of the South Suburban Municipality, which we propose to notice hearafter. In the present issue we will mention an incident, which shows how the principle of local self-government fares at the hands of our Civilian rulers. A Resolution we are told was passed to the following offect: "That if Babu . . . . . has executed the repairs of the . . . road under sanction of the Commissioners, the municipality should defend the suit brought against him in the Civil Court for damages &c." This Resolution had been carried at a meeting by a majority of ten to two, but it was not recorded in the proceedings of the meeting. At the meeting when the proceedings of the previous meeting were laid for confirmation attention was called to the omission of the Resolution; the Chairman replied that "as the action of the Commissioner was *ultra vires*, he should defend the suit himself." It was pointed out to the Chairman that he could not of his own authority exclude from record any Resolution which had been duly moved, seconded, and passed. But the Chairman evidently considered himself above law, and did not care for the remonstrance made. The result was that the Resolution was not recorded. This is the spirit in which some of our Huzurs are apt to act, and yet we are told that the fabric of self-government must break down if it be not crowned with the head of the chief executive of the district. We should like to know whether the Commissioners of the South Suburban Municipality have brought the conduct of their Chairman to the notice of Government. Here is a Municipality, which is within a stone's throw of Belvedere, and here the Municipal Commissioners are put down at the sweet will of the Chairman. If this is done with impunity so near to the capital, it may be easily imagined what fantastic tricks are played in the far Mofussil.

AT THE last annual meeting of the Indian Reform Association Major Evelyn Baring, who presided on the occasion, made some excellent remarks on the subject of social reform. He said:

When, gentlemen, we talk of reform, we imply that some things are bad, and that we hope to improve them. And, without doubt, in India, as elsewhe-e, there is plenty of room for social and moral improvement. But the social reformer should bear in mind, that whilst he reformed he should also conserve. (Applause.) No reform, whether political or social can be placed upon a sound or durable basis, if it be undertaken in, what I may term, an econoclastic spirit. (Applause.) This observation holds especially good in India where the civilisation of the West is being grafted with ever-increasing rapidity, upon the more ancient but less advanced civilisation of the East, for there is at least a danger that some of those moral qualities which are not exotic but indigenous to India, and which we should wish to conserve may be shattered and undermined in the process. These remarks occured to me especially on learning from the report which has been read by the Secretary that the promotion of works of charity forms a portion of the labour of this Association. Indeed, charity, that great moral attribute which has been described in words that can never die by the greatest of the Christian Apostles, in words which are without doubt familiar to many of you, although you may not belong to the Christian persuation—charity, I say, is eminently a native quality. It is indegenous to India, it shows itself in a variety of forms. It shows itself in the absence of a poor law. In the ready philanthropy with which the natives of the country support the aged and afflicted; in the strong desire which is manifested on the occasion of famine, that no effort should be spared to save human life, and in the thousand acts of sympathy and kindliness for those who are in affliction or distress. In connection with this subject I should wish for a moment to be allowed to refer to a recent episode of a personal description. It has recently gentlemen, been my lot, my unfortunate lot, to go through a period of great domestic anxiety. For many weeks my nearest and dearest relative lay, in this city, on a bed of sickness hovering between life and death. During that period of anxiety I received innumerble letters of enquiry, not only from my own fellow-countrymen and from my personal friends, whether Native or European, but from a very large number of the natives of this country, many oacupying very humble positions, and with most of whom I was personally unacquainted. Indeed, gentlemen, I was very much touched with these tokens of sympathy. It showed me the kindly and sympathetic nature which animates the hearts of the natives of India, and I trust that I am not decieving myself with any egotistical fantasy when I ascribe some portion of this sympathy to the fact that I am regarded, by at least a section of the Native community in that character in which it is my highest ambition to be regarded—I mean as their true and sincere friend. (Applause.)

Nobly said. Major Baring's appreciation of the social and personal virtues of the Indian is exceedingly gratifying. His remarks on the subject of the spread of drunkenness have our general concurrence. But what we object to in the excise policy of Government is that it tempts an abstemious nation to drink. Once the restraint of religious feeling is destroyed, it will be difficult to prevent the people from going from bad to worse.

THE ELASTICITY of the salt tax is considered as its best recommendation for its preservation as a reserve in times of commotion or calamity. Just as in England a large revenue is derived by the addition of a penny to the Income tax, so in India a good income may be derivsd by the addition of a few annas to the salt duty whenever necessary. But the fluctuation of the income tax does not involve loss or ruin to any individual or class, whereas the addition to the salt duty will have a disastrous effect upon salt merchants and traders. The lowering of the duty just now has caused a heavy loss to the salt merchants, who have had large stocks in hand bought at old prices, and if the duty be liable to be raised or lowered as the exigencies of the state might require, the result to the trade would be embarassing. That policy cannot be sound, which seeks to recruit the resources of the State by inflicting loss upon any class of the community. This, in our humble opinion, is a vulnerable point in the scheme of making the salt tax the financial reserve, and deserves the consideration of Government.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—SURPASSINGLY EFFICACIOUS AS A RESTORATIVE MEDICINE AND FOOD.—Dr. Whitmore, Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, writes.—"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil, as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. The practice which often prevails of mixing certain ingredients with Cod Liver Oil, to render it agreeable to the taste, is highly objectionable, for we have it on the authority of Dr. de Jongh himself, that anything which sophisticates it, takes largely from its therapeutic value. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. de Jongh's is Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination." Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggist and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 18th March, 1882

There has hardly been any improvement in our commercial affairs—dullness still reigns over our markets. This state of things is much to be attributed to want of financial facilities, and until they are restored resumption of business cannot be expected. The late agitation caused by the abolition of cotton duties is gradually subsiding and a fair amount of business done in Piece-Goods at a reduction of one to two annas on previous rates chiefly on white descriptions. Sellers had also to make reasonable concessions to the buyers for goods sold for forward delivery and a general reduction is now being established, which will seriously compromise the interests of holders of large stocks of duty-paid goods both cotton and metals.

Exports.—Nothing of importance has transpired either in Oil-seeds or Wheat except limited sales for forward delivery in April and May.

Rice.—About 68,000 bags of the usual weight found buyers—their descriptions and prices as below:

Table Seeta	...	3-5 to 3-6
,, Gross	...	1-12 to 2-8
Ballam	...	1-10 to 1-15
Kheearee	...	1-6 to 1-10
Raree..	...	1-6 to 1-8
Kaglum	...	1-5 to 1-7

Owing to heavy stocks prices continue to be easy.

MONETARY.

There has been no change in this market—tightness of money continues to prevail.

GOVT. SECURITIES

Have rather been in less request with slight fluctuation of rates which at the close ruled as follows:

4 %	... ..	101-6
4½ %	... ...	108-10.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Jute industries were ignored, demand and prices advancing, some of the approved stocks also found buyers.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

	Rs.	As.	P.
H. H. D, Phillips Es. c.s. Burdwan	13	4	0
Secretary Anjuman Refa, Gonda	13	4	0
C. H. Ramia Naido Esq., cuttuck	6	10	0
P. and W. C.Soor &co. Meerut	13	4	0
H. H. The Maharaja of Burdwan	13	4	0
Fort Improvement Library, Bombay	13	14	0
Somastipore Reading Room	13	4	0
Baboo Mohimchunder Bysack, Nattore	6	10	0
,, Chundeechurn Mozoomdar, Dehra Doon	6	10	0
,, Monwar Das, Zamuee	3	5	0
,, Dwarkanath Sircar, Monghyr	20	0	0

Baboo Ramroop chatterjee, Moheshraka	7	0	0
,, Bishnuchunder Biswas, Ranchee	15	0	0
,, Luckhipersad, Rohini	3	5	0
,, Narsingh Narayn Panja, Burdwan	6	0	0
,, Annoda Persad Das, Mymensingh	20	0	0
,, Gaurisunker Roy, Cuttuck	3	4	0
,, Nilrutton Adhicary, Gossai Doorgapore	10	0	0
,, Ramlall Mookerjee, Dinapore	8	4	0
,, Mothooranath Gooho, Dacca	6	10	0
,, Jodoonath Sircar, Durbhanga	10	0	0
,, Hurry Churn Mookerjee, Dinagepore	13	4	0
,, Aghorechunder Ghose, Dinagepore	13	4	0
,, Hurdoyal Tewary Dinagepore	1	5	0
,, Hurrychuru Roy, Chakdighi	13	4	0
,, Kailashchunder Ghose, Bhagulpore	6	10	0
,, Bireswar Chuckerbutty, Ranchee	26	8	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*March* 15, 1882.

GENERAL.—The orders of the 4th February last, granting leave for six days to Mr. J. B. Worgan, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Cattuck, under Sections 71 and 72-2, Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, are cancelled,

Baboo Beechand Patnaik, Tehsildar of Ungool, Tributary Mohals, Cuttack, is allowed leave for six months, under Section 127, Chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Baboo Nityanund Das is appointed to act as Tehsildar of Ungool, Tributary Mehals, Cuttack, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Beechand Patnaik, or until further orders.

Baboo Nityanund Das is vested with the powers of a Deputy Collector.

Baboo Hari Mohun Sanyal, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 136, Rule 2, Chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st April next, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The orders of the 26th January last, granting Mr. F. E. Piffard, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Deoghur in the Santhal Pergunnahs, leave for one month under, Rule 2, Section 136, Chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, are cancelled.

Baboo Keshub Lal Chatterjee is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the Second grade, *vice* Baboo Raj Mohun Das, resigned, and is posted to the district of Nonkholly.

Mr. J. C. Arbuthnot, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Manbhoom, is transferred to Hazareebagh, and is posted to the Sudder Station of that district.

Mr. F. Wyer, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Tipperah, is appointed to act until further orders, in the First Grade of Magistrates and collectors, with effect from the 16th ultimo,

Mr. A. Manson, Officiating Magistrate and Collector Chittagong, is appointed to act until further orders, in the Second Grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 16th ultimo.

Mr. J. C. Veasey, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Backergunge, is allowed furlough for ten months, under Section 49, Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 24th April next, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Bissessur Banerjea, Deputy Collector, employed on survey duty in Midnapore, is allowed leave for twenty-two days, under Section 71, Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 20th April next, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Jagut chunder Roy, Sub-Deputy Collector, Moorshedabad, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 71, Chapter V of the of the Civil Leave Code.

Baboo Bonomali Poramanick is appointed to act as Sub-Deputy Collector, Moorshedabad, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Jagut Chunder Roy, or until further orders.

Mr. E. M. Reily, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collecto in charge of the Diamond Harbour Division of the 24 Pergunnahs district, is allowed furlough for one year, under Section 131, Chapter X of the Civil Leave Code.

Baboo Hari Mohun Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is transferred to the 24-Pergunnahs, and is appointed to have charge of the Diamond Harbour Division of that district.

Lieutenant John Henry Warren is promoted to rank of Captain in the Northern Bengal Volunteer Rifle Corps, with effect from the 7th ultimo.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

The public is hereby informed that on the 4th day of January 1864 Satva Sundery Dassi the younger widow of Joynarain Mitter, deceased late of Kally Prosad Dutt's Street, in the Town of Calcutta, obtained a decree in the High Court at Calcutta against Punchanon Mitter, Kherode Chunder Mitter, the sons of the said Joynarain Mitter deceased, and Kishory Mony Dassi their mother whereby it was ordered that they should out of the Estate of the said Joynarain Mitter, deceased pay to the said Satva Sundery Dassi the sum of Rs. 160 per month for maintenance and house allowance, and Rs. 250 per annum for performance of religious ceremonies and that default having been made in payment of such sums of money for the period of 14 months an application was on the 9th March last made on her behalf to the said High Court whereupon an order *nisi* was made for the appointment of a Reciever of the immoveable property belonging to the estate of the said Joynarain Mitter deceased, and for sale of the said estate or a sufficient portion thereof to secure payment of the arrears of maintenance and allowances due to her and all future maintenance and allowance.

MITTER AND MOOKERJEE,
No. 5 Hesting's Street, } Attorneys at-law and
Calcutta, 13 March 1882. } Attorneys for S.S. Dassee.

রত্ন-গিরি।

আশা—প্রতীক্ষা।

কুমার শ্রীউপেন্দ্রকৃষ্ণ দেব বাহাদুর (গুপ্তকথা প্রণেতা) কর্ত্তৃক প্রণীত ও প্রকাশিত। দুই পয়সা মূল্যে, ফর্ম্মায় ২ প্রতি সোমবারে প্রকাশিত। ২০ ফর্ম্মা পর্য্যন্ত প্রকাশ হইয়াছে। ডাকমাশুল সমেত মূল্য না পাঠাইলে মফঃস্বলে ইহা প্রেরিত হয় না। কলিকাতা শোভাবাজার রাজবাটীতে আমার নিকট প্রাপ্তব্য।

শ্রীঅমূল্যকৃষ্ণ দেব।

WANTED.

An experienced Surveyor and Leveller.

He must have passed in surveying, levelling and plotting &c., in the Civil Engineering College of Calcutta or Roorki, or else must possess satisfactory certificates of ability and practice.

The employment will be at present for six months, but may afterwards be extended.

Preference will be given to men who have had experience in Drainage and Embankment Divisions of the Public Works Department.

Salary according to qualifications.

Apply to the Manager, Maharaja of Tipperah.

Commillah, }
The 28th February 1882. }

NEW TESTIMONIALS

ON THE EFFICACY OF THE REMEDIES OF

GRIMAULT AND CO.,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.

PARIS: 8, RUE VIVIENNE, 8, PARIS.

DISEASES OF THE CHEST CURED.

—"I compliment you for your SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME. I employ it daily amongst adults or children who are attacked *with diseases of the lungs and liver*. It outvies every other preparation of the day.

J. H. Lang, Medical Doctor,
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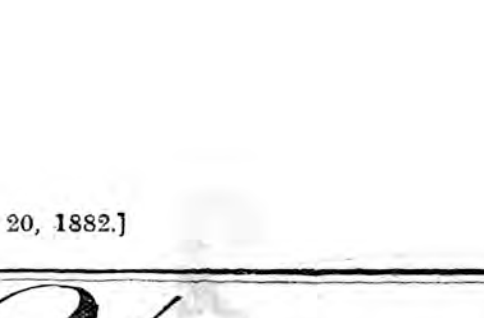

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